FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Week in Headlines

International

Russian rocket approached moon, went into orbit around sun.

Castro rebellion succeeded in Cuba as Batista fled country.

Mikoyan began tour of U.S.

U.S. questioned A-test detection methods recommended by 1958 Geneva parley.

Egyptian Red leaders arrested.

West European Common Market, Euratom pacts took effect.

African nationalists rioted in Belgian Congo.

United States

Halleck replaced Martin as House GOP leader, Dirksen defeated "liberal" bloc's Cooper for Senate GOP leadership as 86th Congress convened.

President revealed new flag with 49th star for Alaska.

TV columnist Marie Torre jailed for contempt in hiding news source.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Mikoyan in U.S. Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan arrived in New York by airliner via Copenhagen Jan. 4 to begin a 2-week "holiday" visit to the U.S.

Met by Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov, Soviet Rep.-to-UN Arkady A. Sobolev, State Dept. security officers & 180 N.Y.C. policemen, Mikoyan evaded a group of jeering Hungarian refugees at N.Y. Intl. Airport and drove to Washington, stopping briefly en route to breakfast & visit a highway motel.

Mikoyan, 63, Armenian-born, a Soviet foreign trade expert and one of the few "old Bolsheviks" among present-day Soviet leaders, had visited the U.S. in 1936 to study industrial techniques. The visa for his current visit was granted Dec. 18, 1958 in Moscow. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 418D3]

Summit Talks Urged. Mikoyan met with U.S. State Secy. Dulles Jan. 5 for personal talks on "questions of general interest." He said afterward that "there will be peace." At a dinner given for him Jan. 5 by Pres. Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Assn. of America, Mikoyan noted that the Western powers had urged East-West talks on settlement of the Berlin problem as part of the question of German unity & a German peace treaty. Although he did not directly propose a meeting between Pres. Eisenhower & Soviet Premier Khrushchev, Mikoyan suggested that a top-level conference at the proper time could deal successfully with many East-West problems.

Mikoyan also made clear that: (1) Soviet leaders had no aggressive intentions against the U.S. but were hoping for peaceful East-West competition; (2) the Stalin regime's excesses were being corrected by measures to reduce police powers and decentralize industrial & agricultural management; (3) the USSR seriously regarded itself as threatened by American overseas military bases and the proposed nuclear armament of West Germany; (4) the USSR would withdraw its occupation forces from Berlin within 6 months and was willing to discuss proposals for UN supervision of a "free Berlin."

Mikoyan conferred with Vice Pres. Nixon Jan. 6 and told enquiring newsmen that the USSR supported "exchanges at all levels" and would welcome Nixon on a visit to the USSR. He added that the USSR would not change its Berlin stand because there was no reason to alter "a good policy." Mikoyan met later Jan. 6 with Harold E. Stassen and a group of American labor leaders, including Pres. James B. Carey of the IUE & Walter P. Reuther of the UAW. Carey said that Mikoyan had given the impression "that he is trying to take the heat out of the Berlin situation & find a solution."

Mikoyan left Washington for Cleveland Jan. 7 to begin a 10-day tour of the U.S. The State Dept. had waived all U.S. restrictions on Soviet travellers to permit Mikoyan to move freely.

'Ike'-Khrushchev Messages. New Year's messages exchanged Jan. 1 by Soviet Premier Khrushchev & Pres. Eisenhower expressed Soviet & American wishes for peace & reduced tensions during 1959. However, the messages contained no indication that either side would soften its position in the Berlin dispute.

The Soviet message, from Khrushchev & Pres. Kliment Y. Voroshilov, expressed hope for an end to the "cold war" and the arms race "with the aim of reducing dangerous tensions." Mr. Eisenhower replied that he shared the Soviet leaders' views on peace, but he asserted that the USSR's Berlin policies "were not in accord with your expressed aspirations." The President reiterated that the U.S. "would welcome discussion on the question of Berlin in the wider framework of the whole German problem" and "in an atmosphere devoid of any kind of coercion & threat." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 421B1, 398E2, 397B1]

Voroshilov, in replying to Mr. Eisenhower's message Jan. 6, said that the U.S. would contribute to world peace in 1959 if it paid "due attention" to the Soviet proposals on Berlin.

U.S. Pamphlet on Berlin. A State Dept. pamphlet entitled "The Soviet Note on Berlin: An Analysis," issued Jan. 7, marshalled legal & historical arguments to refute views contained in the Nov. 27 Soviet note on Berlin. It blamed the USSR for encouraging the German attack that launched World War II and charged that disruptive Soviet policies were responsible for the post-1945 cold war.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 413B1, 389B1]

(A U.S. note delivered in Moscow Jan. 2 & made public the next day renewed protests against an attack on an American plane by Soviet Air Force jets over the Baltic Sea Nov. 7, 1958. It warned that U.S. planes had been given permission to "take any defensive action they consider necessary.") [See Vol. XVIII, p. 392C2]

Bonn Rejects Berlin Note. A West German note supported the U.S., Britain & France Jan. 5 in their rejection of Soviet proposals for a "free city" of West Berlin. West Germany asserted that the Soviet proposal would leave Berliners at the mercy of "arbitrary action" by the USSR and would intensify the division of Germany. It urged settlement of the Berlin question by "restoring to that city its function as capital of all Germany." It asserted that continued Soviet expansion westward had "filled the German nation with the deepest anxiety about the continuance of its national existence & political freedom." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 421B1]

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 83 Jan. 5, reassured his cabinet that day that, in politics, "sharp tensions" always had "preceded great solutions." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 389E3]

West Berlin Mayor Willi Brandt, in a New Year's message Jan. 1 to Berliners, called on them to sustain their "courage & determination" during Berlin's "year of decision." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 389B2]

U.S. Doubts A-Detection System. A White House statement issued Jan. 5 expressed doubt that nuclear-test detection methods recommended by the July-Aug. 1958 Geneva conference of East-West nuclear experts reliably could pinpoint underground atomic explosions.

The statement, based on findings of Pres. Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee, said that "new data obtained from the underground [U.S. nuclear] tests conducted in Nevada this past October . . . indicate that it is more difficult to identify underground explosions than had

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previously been believed." It said the U.S. study showed that "seismic signals produced by [underground nuclear] explosions are smaller than had been anticipated & that there are . . . about twice as many natural earthquakes equivalent to a nuclear explosion of a given yield as had been estimated by the Geneva conference of experts."

Washington dispatches said Jan. 5 that the U.S. experiments, reportedly carried out by the Air Force Office of Atomic Energy (Afoat-1), cast doubt on the Geneva experts' assumptions that underground nuclear explosions produced upward initial shock waves seismically identifiable from the downward initial waves caused by natural earthquakes. The White House warned that the new studies "mean that there will be a substantial increase in the number of earthquakes that cannot be distinguished from underground nuclear explosions by seismic means alone." It asserted that U.S. scientists would study revising the Geneva detection system "to restore its originally estimated capability against underground tests." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 346A1, 323E3, 273F2, 242A2, 209B1]

The U.S.-British-French conference to draft an international treaty banning nuclear tests reconvened in Geneva Jan. 5 and received copies of the President's Science Advisory Committee report for study by the British & Soviet delegations. Soviet Chief Delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin denounced the U.S. report Jan. 8 as a "step backward," and made clear that the USSR would not permit conference discussion of its findings. Tsarapkin criticized chief delegates James J. Wadsworth of the U.S. & David Ormsby-Core of Britain for what he termed nonsensical efforts to make a test ban treaty subject to annual renewal by the signatories. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 413G3]

(Rep. Craig Hosmer [R., Calif.] of the U.S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. wrote Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 6 to urge postponing further East-West talks on a nuclear test ban on grounds that such tests could be conducted without detection under the "polar ice cap.")

Radiation Study Urged. A 20-year U.S. study of the effects of natural radiation on man was proposed Jan. 6 by the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Pathological Effects of Atomic Radiation.

The study, outlined at a Washington news conference by Dr. Shields Warren, committee chairman & Harvard U. pathology professor, and Dr. Howard Andrews, National Institute of Health radiation safety officer, would survey radiation effects on (a) 1,000,000 persons living in an area with high radiation incidence from cosmic rays, and (b) 1,000,000 persons living in a sea level area with little cosmic radiation. Warren said that the study would not be concerned with fallout from nuclear explosions although, he said, "we've got to keep a careful eye on it." The cost of the proposed survey was estimated at $750,000 to $1½ million annually. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 220E2; XVII, 139C3]

Cecil W. Kelley, 38, technician at the U.S.' Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, died Jan. 1 of radiation burns suffered Dec. 30, 1958 while engaged in operations for the recovery of plutonium from a waste solution. Kelley was the 3d Los Alamos employe to die in a radiation accident. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 414B2; VI, 136C]

The U.S. Public Health Service reported Jan. 4 that radioactive strontium-90 levels in milk increased in Sept. 1958 in 8 of 10 areas covered by PHS radioactivity sampling stations. St. Louis levels, the highest reported, reached 18.7 micromicrocuries per liter in July, 14.1 in August & 15 in September. New York City levels were reported as 9.9 micromicrocuries in June, 10.5 in July, 3.3 in August & 5.6 in September. Officials blamed the increases on radiactive fallout from U.S. & Soviet nuclear tests in 1958. The permissible lifetime exposure levels, as determined by the Natl. Com. on Radiation Protection & Measurements, were 80 micromicrocuries per liter for milk. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 414A2, 353D3, 220E1, 86G2]

Tokyo dispatches reported Dec. 31, 1958 that at least 60 Japanese had died during 1958 from radiation & other injuries received in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima & Nagasaki. [See Vol. XVII, p. 306A3]

MIDDLE EAST

Egyptian Reds Held. More than 200 Egyptian Communist leaders were reported to have been arrested Jan. 1 in an anti-Communist crackdown ordered by Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

The arrests, which followed similar action in the Syrian Region of the UAR, came after Nasser had denounced Arab Communists Dec. 23, 1958 for attempts to prevent the union of Egypt & Syria. 2 printing firms, the Dar el-Hana & Dar el-Darinadim companies, founded with Soviet & Communist Chinese funds to print Communist propaganda for Middle East distribution, were closed by police. Cairo dispatches said Jan. 1 that street fighting had been reported in Damascus, Aleppo & other Syrian cities between Communists & nationalists loyal to Nasser. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 422F3, 414G2]

Syrian Lands Seized. A decree issued Jan. 6 by Syrian Agrarian Reform Min. Mustafa Hamdun confiscated 35,000 acres of farmland belonging to 39 large Syrian landholders. The decree, 3d to order Syrian land seizures, brought to more than 1,000,000 acres the land confiscated under Egyptian land reform laws extended to Syria by the UAR. Compensation for the confiscated land, to be distributed to peasants beginning Feb. 21, was paid in 1½% government bonds in amounts equal to 10 times the annual rent of the seized parcels.

A 3-man UAR Govt. committee arrived in Damascus Jan. 3 to speed Syrian development projects and probe reported Syrian discontent over the application of UAR restrictions on business, trade & agriculture. Committee members were Vice Presidents Akram Hourani & Abdel Latif el-Boghdadi and Interior Min. Zakaria Mohieddin. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 374C1, 323C1, 146D2]

Hammarskjöld in Mid-East. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld arrived in Israeli Jerusalem Dec. 31, 1958 for new talks with Middle Eastern leaders on easing Arab-Israeli tension & possible settlement of the Arab refugee problem.

Hammarskjöld met with Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion Jan. 1-2 at Sde Boker, a Negev desert kibbutz, then drove to Amman, Jordan Jan. 2 for talks with Jordanian Premier Samir el-Rifai Jan. 3. He conferred with King Saud in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Jan. 5 and arrived in Cairo Jan. 6 for talks with UAR Foreign Min. Mahmoud Fawzi. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 406A2]

Pres. Eugene R. Black of the Intl. (World) Bank for Reconstruction & Development arrived in Cairo Jan. 1 and conferred Jan. 1-2 with UAR Finance Min. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouni & Gov. Abdul Galil el-Emary of the Bank of Egypt in efforts to settle British-UAR financial disputes arising from Egyptian seizure of the Suez Canal & the British-French attack on the Suez Canal Zone. The UAR was reported to have demanded £36 million in reparations for alleged British damage to the canal & installations. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423C1]

(East German Premier Otto Grotewohl arrived in Cairo & met with Nasser Jan. 4 on his first official visit outside the Communist bloc. Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani arrived in Cairo & saw Nasser Jan. 6 at the start of a 4-day visit to the UAR.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 423D1]

Iraqi Red Clashes. Demonstrations by Baghdad leftists & pro-Communists in which 10 persons were said to have been killed were described Jan. 1 by delayed Baghdad dispatches reaching London. The reports, termed evidence of growing Communist influence and deteriorating internal security in Iraq, said that the Baghdad demonstration had begun Dec. 30, 1958 with the funeral of a member of the paramilitary People's Militia killed in recent street fighting between Communists & pro-UAR Baath party members. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 414E3, 406A1]

Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem, leader of the 1958 Iraqi military coup, was promoted to major general Jan. 6. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 225C1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

European Pacts in Effect. The 6-nation European Economic Commu-

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nity (common market) & Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) treaties became effective Jan. 1. The pacts were designed to weld West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg & the Netherlands into a single trade unit with a commonly operated nuclear power system.

Economic measures put into effect by the 6 nations Jan. 1 under the common market treaty: (1) a 10% reduction in tariffs on goods from all common market countries, organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) members & General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) signatories; (2) a mutual increase of 20% in import quotas on common market goods, with minimal quotas to be set at 3% of national production of any item in the importing country; (3) a 20% increase in import quotas on industrial goods from OEEC nations; (4) a 10% tariff reduction & 20% quota increase on common market agricultural products with importing nations permitted to fix minimum prices to prevent dumping.

Establishment of common market provisions followed the Dec. 29, 1958 abolition of external currency controls by the 6 common market countries and Britain, Norway, Sweden & Switzerland. It also came after the failure of efforts to end a threatened trade rift between members of the common market & the 17-nation OEEC. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 421F3-422C3, 415B2-D3]

UN Refugee Report. 150,000 European refugees remained unsettled when the UN Refugee Fund ceased operations in 1958, UN High Comm. for Refugees Auguste R. Lindt reported Dec. 31, 1958. Lindt, whose office was given control of all UN programs for European refugees, effective Jan. 1, disclosed that 250,000 European refugees had been resettled by the UN Refugee Fund at a cost of $14½ million. He reported that of the 18,000 Hungarian refugees remaining in Austria, 16,000 had chosen to settle there and 2,000 still sought resettlement in other countries. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 424G1, 58E3; XVII, 425F2]

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UNIMCO—the UN Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Org., a UN specialized agency—opened its first assembly Jan. 6 in London. Soviet chief delegate Aleksandr A. Savelyev protested the presences of Nationalist Chinese delegate Cheng Pao-nan but was opposed by U.S. chief delegate Millard G. Gamble and failed to force the IMCO assembly to rule on admission of a Communist Chinese representative. Liberia was admitted as IMCO's 29th member state Jan. 6. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 102B3]

Adm. Charles R. Brown, former commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, succeeded Adm. Robert Briscoe Jan. 2 as NATO Cmndr.-in-Chief for Southern Europe. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 354C2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

86th Congress Convenes. The 86th Congress convened at noon Jan. 7 with 3 more members (Alaska's 2 Senators & one Representative) than any previous Congress. Democrats dominated both chambers, outnumbering Republicans 64 to 34 in the Senate & by 283 to 153 in the House.

The first-day flood of bills introduced in the House included a Hawaii statehood proposal by Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D., N.Y.), chairman of the Interior & Insular Affairs subcommittee that handled the issue in 1958. The Senate, by tradition, receives no bills until after the President's State-of-the-Union message. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 4F2]

Halleck Replaces Martin. Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), 74, ended 20 years as House Republican leader Jan. 6 when Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), 57, won the post from him by a 74-70 vote in a GOP caucus.

The success of what Martin described as an "insurrection" stemmed from a desire for more vigorous & aggressive leadership of a party badly defeated in the 1958 elections. The split was not a matter of ideology since Martin & Halleck were considered equally conservative and Halleck's backers included both liberals & conservatives.

Halleck disclosed Jan. 6 that "conversations" on a leadership change had started after the Republicans lost control of the House in 1954. The deciding meeting, attended by some 35-40 "insurgent" leaders, apparently took place Jan. 5 at the Congressional Hotel under the guidance of such men as Reps. Robert C. Wilson (Calif.) & John W. Byrnes (Ind.).

(The Jan. 6 House GOP caucus also transferred the chairmanship of the House Republican Policy Committee from Martin to Byrnes.)

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 6 issued a statement congratulating Halleck and offering "heartfelt thanks" to Martin "for his long years of loyal & effective service." Mr. Eisenhower said it was "always unfortunate that in a contest between one's friends, the good fortune of one has to be at the expense of the other." He predicted that Halleck "will be a fine leader."

Martin charged bitterly that White House influence had played a part in his defeat although he was sure Mr. Eisenhower had not been involved. Martin said Halleck had met a month previously with 3 White House aides: Gerald D. Morvan, deputy assistant to the President; Edward A. McCabe, associate special counsel to the President, and Jack Z. Anderson, a Presidential administrative assistant. According to Martin, White House aides "thought I was a little more independent than I should be of them." Martin also charged that "all" Vice Pres. Nixon's "people" had been "actively against me." He named Rep. Wilson as a "Nixon man" who fought him.

Halleck denied Jan. 6 that he had sought White House aid. He said he was "certain the White House did not intervene" although he "believed" some of his backers had discussed the situation with White House staff members.

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told reporters Jan. 7 that he had questioned the President & all staff members named and had been told that "they have religiously stayed out of any discussion on leadership." Hagerty said the 3 aides had visited Halleck & other Congressional leaders solely on legislative business.

Rep. Keith Thompson (R., Wyo.), a Halleck supporter, said Jan. 7 however, that he had been present at Halleck's meeting with the 3 White House aides before Thanksgiving and that the leadership situation had been discussed. He said Halleck had asked whether the White House would intervene, as it was said to have intervened on Martin's side to discourage a 1956 leadership fight. The White House aides said only "that they didn't know what the boss' [Mr. Eisenhower's] position would be," Thompson reported, but that "Charley [Halleck] was favorably regarded at the White House."

(Some reports said that Martin had sought White House backing in the leadership fight but had been blocked by Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, deputy assistant to the President.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 135D-E3, 129D1, 19G2; XVII, 80E1; XVI, 284D1; XV, 3D3]

Dirksen Heads Senate GOP. A revolt of "liberal" Republican Senators was smothered in a Senate GOP caucus Jan. 7 when "conservative" candidate Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) defeated "liberal" nominee John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) by 20-14 for election as Senate minority (Republican) leader. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), the "liberal" candidate, defeated Sen. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) for minority whip (assistant leader) by 20-14.

The GOP caucus also reelected Sen. Styles Bridges (N.H.), acknowledged leader of the "old guard," as chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) as chairman of the Senate GOP Conference (which included all Republican Senators) and Sen. Milton R. Young (N.D.) as secretary of the conference. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 427B2]

Democratic Leaders. Rep. Sam Rayburn (Tex.) was renominated for a 9th term as Speaker of the House by the Democratic caucus on his 77th birthday Jan. 6 and was reelected to the post formally by the House Jan. 7. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 427E2]

The House Democrats Jan. 6 also reelected Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.) as majority floor leader.

Senate Democrats Jan. 7 reelected Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) as majority leader & Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.) as majority whip.

Johnson Vs. Administration. Senate Democratic leader Johnson charged in

Officials of 86th Congress

SENATE

President of the Senate—Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon
President Pro Tempore—Sen. Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.)
Majority (Democratic) Leader—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.)
Majority Whip—Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Minority (GOP) Leader—Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.)
Minority Whip—Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Secy. of the Senate—Felton M. Johnston
Parliamentarian—Charles L. Watkins
Chaplain—The Rev. Frederick Brown Harris
Sgt.-at-Arms—Joseph C. Duke

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker—Rep. Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.)
Majority (Democratic) Leader—Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.)
Majority Whip—Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.)
Minority (GOP) Leader—Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)
Minority Whip—Rep. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)
Parliamentarian—Lewis Deschler
Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Bernard Braskamp
Doorkeeper—William M. (Fish Bait) Miller
Sgt.-at-Arms—Zeake W. Johnson Jr.

an address to the Senate Democratic Conference Jan. 7 that the Eisenhower Administration "is moving hardly at all" to meet the challenges of an approaching "new age—an age of new standards, new accomplishments & new potentials." "The capabilities of our nation & its people are, in many vital areas, now outrunning the capabilities of our government," he said. "There is between the people & their government a deficit of vigor, a deficit of confidence & . . . of will."

Johnson charged that Administration leaders "have exalted—& still exalt—the static." He warned that "free men can afford much" but "can never afford the price of inertia." Government, he said "must serve the future—not the present alone, and most certainly not the past." "Yet where men" — "conservative men" — "are responding to this future, their government is not," Johnson asserted. "The past is served—at penalty to the present and at the danger of default to the future," he declared.

"We have led the free world through . . . sickness & convalescence," Johnson said. "The test . . . will be our ability to lead a well world by our vigor & purpose. . . . We need new ideas. . . . We need to forge new tools of government." He said U.S. monetary controls, budget processes & tax structure were outdated.

Johnson agreed that "fiscal solvency" was "a first concern" but warned that "we cannot afford to bankrupt the national conscience to serve the ends of political bookkeeping. Moral integrity as well as fiscal integrity require that we acknowledge deficits of will & deficits of effort and . . . search for responsible solutions to the problems of our times."

Johnson said the Senate had the power & opportunity to reach out to the universities, private business, labor, the professions and to "all the Western world" to "ask great minds to come here to help us seek & search" for facts & ideas "to make government responsive to the potential of the future." "The world is in a race today that is more likely to be won by minds than missiles," he said. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 392A-C1, 375G3]

House Rules Fight Ends. 6 leaders of a "liberal" Democratic effort to curb the powers of the House Rules Committee's conservative coalition announced Jan. 3 that they were ending the fight on "assurances from Speaker Rayburn that legislation which has been duly considered & reported by legislative committees will be brought before the House for consideration within a reasonable period of time." The statement was signed by Democratic Reps. Chet Holifield (Calif.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Henry S. Reuss (Wis.), George M. Rhodes (Pa.), Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.) & John Blatnik (Minn.). Holifield had conferred with Rayburn Jan. 2 but had failed to win Rayburn's support for new rules to prevent the Rules Committee from killing legislation approved by other committees by pigeon-holing it indefinitely. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 427C-F2]

Alford Seated. Dr. Dale Alford of Little Rock, Ark., whose write-in election victory over ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D.) was being challenged as invalid, was seated as a House member Jan. 7 under an agreement reached by the House Democratic caucus Jan. 6 whereby: (a) Alford received a lower seniority rating than any other new Representative by being required to wait for his separate swearing-in until the rest of the House was sworn in as a body; (b) the House approved a resolution directing the Elections Subcommittee of the House Administration Committee to investigate Alford's "final right" to the seat. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 416E2]

Alaskans Take Place. Sen. E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D.) became senior Senator & Sen. Ernest Gruening (D.) became junior Senator from the new state of Alaska as the result of the toss of a silver dollar Jan. 6. They drew slips from a box Jan. 7 to determine the duration of their first terms. Gruening won a 4-year term, Bartlett a 2-year term. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 383D2]

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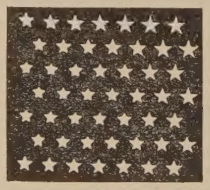
Alaska Adds 49th Star. Pres. Eisenhower proclaimed Alaska a state at 12:02 p.m. (Washington time) Jan. 3, using 6 pens to sign & date the proclamation. He then signed an executive order adding a 49th star to the U.S. flag in honor of the new state. The new design provided for 7 rows, each with 7 stars and with alternate rows indented [see photo]. Alaska became a state immediately, but the flag change was not to take effect until July 4. The last previous admission of a state & change of flag design took place in 1912, when Arizona became the 48th state. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 285F2]



Wide World

FOREIGN

Belgian Congo

Africans Riot. 35 Africans were reported killed & more than 100 wounded when police, African troops & Belgian paratroopers fired on nationalist mobs that rioted & looted the African section of Leopoldville, capital of Belgian Congo, Jan. 4-6.

The rioting was blamed on African unemployment and growing nationalist agitation. It began Jan. 4 when African police tried to disperse a banned political meeting of the Abako organization of Lower Congolese.* Demonstrators drew police gunfire when they rioted, smashed European shops & automobiles and shouted anti-Belgian independence slogans. Police arrested 300 nationalist leaders, including Abako Vice Pres. Daniel Kanza. Abako Pres. Joseph Kasabuvu, regarded as the leader of Congolese nationalists, eluded capture.

Congo Gov. Gen. Henri Bosmans declared a state of alert in Belgian Congo Jan. 5 and cut off Leopoldville from Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa capital across the Congo River. Paratroopers were flown to Leopoldville Jan. 6 to aid in the restoration of order. European civilians were armed to protect white areas of the city. 12 Europeans, including 2 Catholic missionaries & 2 police officials, were reported injured in the rioting.

Premier Gaston Eyskens Jan. 6 recalled the Belgian Chamber of Deputies (lower House) for debate on the Congo outbreak. Eyskens' Govt. had planned to make public a "generous & bold" declaration of Congo policy Jan. 13. Current Belgian policy was based on suppression of all but communal African political activity. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 18A3; XVII, 427E1; XII, 203N, 94D]

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Britain. Queen Elizabeth II's New Year's Honor List, made public Dec. 31, 1958, cited more than 2,000 persons for their service to Britain. Prominent Britons honored included: Alec Guiness, 44, stage & screen actor, and Gen. Secy. Tom Yates of the Natl. Union of Seamen (both made Knights Bachelor); Rebecca West, novelist (Dame Cmndr. of the British Empire); James Gomer Berry, Viscount Kemsley, 75, newspaper publisher (Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire); Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Harold A. Caccia & Amb.-to-Jordan Charles Johnston (Knight Grand Cross & Knight Cmndr., respectively, of the Order of St. Michael & St. George); Michael Somes, Royal Ballet dancer, Stirling Moss, racing driver, & Uffa Fox, yacht designer (all made Cmndrs. of the British Empire); Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis (Order of Merit to succeed the late Ralph Vaughn Williams); Sir William Rootes, head of the Rootes Group auto firm, & Sir James Turner, Natl. Farmers Union leader (made Barons). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 5B2]

*Association Culturelle des Ressortissants du Bas-Congo (Cultural Association of Emigrants from the Lower Congo). Abako leaders were said to have stated clearly that they sought full Congolese independence from Belgian rule. Joseph Kasabuvu, president of the movement, was said to want to restore the former Congo Kingdom (embracing Belgian Congo & parts of French Equatorial Africa). Abako membership, drawn largely from 50,000 Congolese unemployed in & near Leopoldville, was not believed to be widespread among the 13 million Belgian Congo Africans.

Canada. The joint U.S.-Canadian Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, holding its 4th meeting Jan. 5-6 in Ottawa, failed to solve Canadian complaints against U.S. oil, lead & zinc import quotas, foreign disposal of U.S. wheat surpluses and anti-trust actions involving Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. & foreign firms. The U.S. was said to have complained against recent increases in Canadian tariff valuations on U.S. exports. Treasury Secy. Robert B. Anderson led the U.S. delegation in talks with Canadian Finance Min. Donald Fleming after State Secy. Dulles & Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson were unable to attend for health reasons.† [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 401G3, 375C2, 308D2]

East Germany. A new military academy designed to produce a professional officers corps for the East German Army was inaugurated in Dresden Jan. 5 by First Secy. Walter Ulbricht of the Communist Party. [See Vol. XVII, p. 333B2]

France. Decrees issued Jan. 6 would permit French management & unions to conclude contracts awarding workers tax-free bonuses on the basis of productivity or profit-sharing plans. The measures were designed to give workers a stake in increased industrial production and to break the Communist grip on French labor. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 422E2]

Educational reforms made public Jan. 5 by Education Min. Jean Berthoin & decreed into law Jan. 7 raised age limits for compulsory schooling from 14 to 16 years and provided for specialized secondary education based on the student's ability. The reforms would be applied gradually from 1960 to 1967. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 385E2]

French Cameroons. The French Cameroons, a UN trusteeship territory, was granted full internal autonomy Jan. 1 as a preliminary to full independence pledged by Jan. 1, 1960. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 406F3]

Greece. Ex-Premier Panayotis Canellopoulos resigned from the Populist Party Jan. 3, joined the dominant Natl. Radical Union and was named deputy premier by Premier Constantine Karamanlis Jan. 5. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 158E1]

Guinea. Financial & technical agreements signed in Paris Jan. 7 by French Premier de Gaulle gave implicit recognition to the Guinea Govt. of Premier Sekou Touré and provided for Guinea's retention in the franc zone. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431E1]

India. A joint statement issued in New Delhi Jan. 3 by Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru & visiting Prime Min. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana expressed the hope that African nationalists would seek independence "through constructive & peaceful methods." Nkrumah had begun a 2-week tour of India Dec. 22, 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 431D1, 423G1]

Indonesia. A Soviet-Indonesian aid agreement signed Jan. 3 in Jakarta provided for $85 million in Soviet aid for construction of Indonesian projects under a $100 million Soviet credit negotiated in 1956. $15 million of the credit previously had been allocated for Soviet ships supplied to help the Jakarta Govt. during the 1957 Sumatra rebellion. The new pact provided for construction of 2 steel plants, a phosphate plant, 2 large rice farms & highway projects. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 231D3, 149C3, F3, 98B1; XVII, 425C3]

Fighting between Indonesian Army troops & Darul Islam rebels was reported to have been ended in Atjeh Province of North Sumatra Jan. 4 under a truce negotiated by Army Lt. Col. Gaharu & Darul Islam leader Daub Beureuch. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 431F1, 246E1]

Iran. U.S. agreement to lend Iran $47½ million to finance economic development projects planned under Iran's 2d 7-year plan was announced Jan. 7 by the State Dept. The funds, to be advanced by the Development Loan Fund, would bring to $475 million U.S. economic aid to Iran since 1950. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 276D2, 246G2, 31G1]

Israel. The 1959 budget, presented to the Knesset (Parliament) Jan. 5 by Finance Min. Levi Eshkol, provided for expenditures of £1,336,500,000 Israeli ($668 million), with an undisclosed amount (estimated at 25% of the budget) allocated for defense. The budget estimated 1959 foreign aid at (1) $40 million from West German reparations, (2) $41 million in U.S. economic aid, and (3) $50 million from the sale of Israel Bonds in the U.S. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 41C1-D1]

Italy. A Soviet note Jan. 4 rejected Italian requests for permission to organize a Red Cross search for missing Italian prisoners of World War II believed to be alive & in the USSR. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 379F1]

Malta. The British Colonial Office announced Jan. 5 that Britain would revoke the Maltese Constitution, then vest authority in an interim regime to be run by Gov. Sir Robert Laycock and an appointed council, including Maltese representatives. A statement said that recent London talks between Maltese ex-Prime Min. Dom Mintoff & British Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd had been "fruitless" due to Mintoff's demands for Maltese independence within 3 years. The Colonial Office pledged £29 million ($86 million) in British aid to Malta during the next 5 years. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431F2]

Morocco. Large numbers of dissident Rif tribesmen in northern Morocco were reported to have surrendered their arms to Moroccan Army forces Jan. 7 following a 48-hour ultimatum issued Jan. 5 by King Mohammed V. The king censured tribesmen for their "anarchy & separatism" and ordered them to end their rebellion or face "cruel punishment" by Army troops. Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, Moroccan Army commander-in-chief, arrived in Tetuan, northern Morocco Jan. 7 to supervise anti-Rif military measures. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431G2]

Moroccan Army forces were rushed to the Fez area Jan. 3 to check an uprising of Berber tribesmen led by Caid Lahcen Lyoussi, a former crown counselor.

Nationalist China. A New Year's Day statement by Pres. Chiang Kai-shek claimed victory in the offshore island war with Red China Jan. 1 and likened the Communist regime to a "2-headed snake" that could be killed by "a severe blow" on the mainland or in the Formosa Strait. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431A3]

Chrmn. Li Yung-hsin of the Nationalist Mongolian & Tibetan Affairs Comm. asserted Jan. 3 that localized rebellions in Tibet & Outer Mongolia had become an "over-all revolution" against Communist Chinese rule. Li claimed that 300,000 Tibetans in Tibet and Sikang & Tsinghai Provinces of Red China had joined with Mongols in Sinkiang to form an anti-Communist army. He reported that 90,000 Mongolians had been executed after Soviet troops suppressed an abortive rebellion in 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 410C3, 215A2]

Communist mainland artillery fired 33,000 shells at the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy, Tatan & Erhtan Jan. 7, ostensibly in retaliation for the killing of 48 persons in a Nationalist bombardment Jan. 3 of Shantou, on Communist-held Tateng I. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423C3]

Philippines. A joint communiqué signed in Manila Jan. 6 by Pres. Carlos P. Garcia & visiting Malayan Prime Min. Tengku Abdul Rahman pledged bilateral Philippine-Malayan economic & cultural accords to form the nucleus of a regional plan for Southeast Asian cooperation. The regional plan had been advanced by Garcia on his return from a recent visit to Japan, presumably to lessen Philippine dependence on the U.S. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402D3]

Red China. Hsinhua (New China) news agency dispatches broadcast Dec. 31, 1958 by Peiping radio claimed that Communist China had doubled production of many items and increased gross industrial & farm output by 70% during 1958.

State Statistical Bureau reports cited claimed these major production accomplishments for 1958: steel—11 million tons (double 1957 output); machine tools—90,000 (triple 1957); coal—270 million tons (double 1957); electric power—27.5 billion kwh. (45% above 1957); petroleum—2.25 million tons (54% above 1957); cotton yarn —6.66 million bales (43% above 1957); cotton cloth—6.4 billion meters (27% above 1957); potatoes—375 million tons (double 1957). The reports estimated 1958 investment in capital construction at the equivalent of $9.68 billion, 87% more than in 1957 & equal to ½ the total investment made under Red China's first 5-Year plan. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 370B2, 341G1, 270F1]

New Year's messages to Pres. Mao Tse-tung from the Dalai Lama & Panchen Lama of Tibet pledged renewed efforts "to build the new Tibet

†Other members of the U.S. delegation: Commerce Secy. Lewis L. Strauss, Interior Secy. Fred L. Seaton, State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon, Asst. State Secy. Livingston T. Merchant.

& great Socialist [Chinese] motherland," Peiping radio reported Jan. 1. [See p. 5B3]

South Africa. The Johannesburg City Council was asked by Bantu Admin. Michael Daniel Christian De Wet Nel Jan. 5 to ban all mixed-race social gatherings. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 403B1]

Soviet Union. Stenographic records of the Dec. 15-19, 1958 Soviet Communist Party Central Committee meeting held in Moscow were made public Jan. 6 and revealed that Soviet leaders in effect had denounced ex-Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin as a liar for minimizing his role in the "anti-party group" formed by ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, ex-Deputy Premier Lazar M. Kaganovich & ex-Foreign Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov. Agriculture Min. Vladimir V. Matskevich declared that it was "untrue" that Bulganin "only joined the group at the last moment." Tatar CP First Secy. Semyon D. Ignatyev asserted that Bulganin's confession "sounded . . . feeble & unconvincing." Bulganin also was denounced by Chrmn. Leonid R. Korniyets of the State Com. for Grain Products, First Secy. Yevgeny P. Kolushchinsky & other party leaders. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 418G1]

Spain. The U.S.' Development Loan Fund announced Dec. 31, 1958 that it would lend the Spanish Govt. $14,900,000 for railway projects & $7,700,000 for agricultural development, both loans to be repayable in pesetas. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 341E3]

Sudan. Britain agreed Jan. 5 to grant the Sudanese Govt. of Gen. Ibrahim Abboud a £5 million ($14 million) export credit for the purchase of British goods. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 373E2]

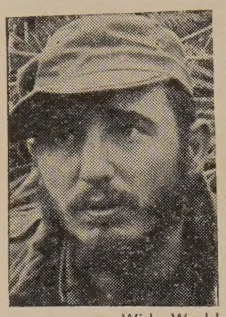
West Germany. Spokesmen for the Krupp industrial combine disclosed Jan. 6 in Essen that the European Coal & Steel Community High Authority had approved Krupp's intended purchase of the Bochumer Verein steel firm with an annual crude steel production of 1,600,000 tons. The purchase would merge Bochumer with Krupp's Reinhausen A.G., a coal-steel complex with an annual capacity of 2,400,000 tons of steel & 3,800,000 tons of coal. Krupp announced that the West German Govt. had opened negotiations with the Western allies for cancelling Allied Control Council orders for Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach to dismember the industrial combine. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 151G1; XVII, 382F3]

The Lower Saxony state Govt. agreed Jan. 5 to share 50% of the cost of a 9,450,000 Deutsche mark ($2¼ million) indemnity for Lower Saxon Jewish property destroyed during the Nazi regime. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 370F-G3]

Yugoslavia. Belgrade reports said Jan. 5 that charges of anti-state activities had been dropped against 25 prominent pro-Soviet Yugoslav Communists arrested in June 1958. Some of the accused were said to have been released & the remainder jailed for 2 years under "administrative procedures" not requiring court trials. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 403D2, 195B3]

LATIN AMERICA

Batista Overthrown. The dictatorship of Gen. Fulgencio Batista Y. Zaldivar, to be 58 Jan. 16, was ended Jan. 1 when he resigned as President of Cuba and fled to the Dominican Republic, leaving Havana to imminent capture by the rebel forces of Fidel Castro.



Wide World
FIDEL CASTRO

Batista decided to flee when Santa Clara fell to the rebels Dec. 31 after a 4-day battle. Santiago capitulated to the rebels Jan. 1, and a general ceasefire was ordered by Cuban Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eulogio Cantillo. Celebration of Batista's departure turned into a destructive riot in downtown Havana Jan. 1, but disorders subsided when an estimated 6,000 members of Castro's force entered the capital Jan. 2.

A general strike in Havana was called by Castro Jan. 1 against formation of a provisional government by Supreme Court Justice Carlos Piedra. The strike continued until Piedra's attempt to govern was abandoned Jan. 4. Shops were closed, garbage went uncollected and, in the absence of police, Boy Scouts directed traffic during the strike.

In Santiago Jan. 2, Fidel Castro, 31, addressing the nation by radio, designated Dr. Manuel Urrutia, 58, ex-judge of a Santiago court, as Provisional President. Castro was in turn named by Urrutia as comndr.-in-chief of the armed forces.

Urrutia's cabinet, sworn in Jan. 3 in Santiago, included: Havana Bar Assn. Pres. José Miro Cardona as Forgn. Min.; Luis Orlando Rodriguez, Interior; Dr. Armando Hart, Education; Manuel Ray Rivero, Public Works; Dr. Humberto Sori Marin, Agri.; Roberto Agramonte, State; Dr. Angel Fernandez, Justice; Raul Chibas, Treasury; Raul Cepero Bonilla, Commerce; Dr. Julio Martinez Paiz, Health; Manuel Fernandez, Labor; Faustino Perez Hernandez, in charge of recovering stolen Cuban Govt. property.

Facts on Castro: Born 1927, son of wealthy sugar planter in Oriente Province, eastern Cuba. Interrupted U. of Havana studies 1947 to take part in unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Trujillo regime in Dominican Republic. Resumed studies, headed politically militant University Students' Fed. of Cuba, received Havana U. law degree & doctorate 1950. Led unsuccessful attack on Moncada Barracks, Santiago July 26, 1953 in attempt to spark rebellion against Batista; jailed for 2 years on Isle of Pines, then exiled to U.S. & Mexico until landing in Oriente with 90-man rebel force Dec. 2, 1956. Tall & powerfully built, set example for followers by letting hair & beard grow during 2-year guerrilla fight in mountains of eastern Cuba, where stand against Cuban Army won him widespread popular support. Strong in profession of admiration for Roosevelt New Deal policies in U.S. and intention to replace dictatorship with democratic regime in Cuba; during rebellion, disavowed intentions to become head of government. Known as devout Roman Catholic. Married 1948, divorced by wife in 1955; son attended elementary school in New York during revolution, was taken to Cuba Jan. 2 after father's victory. Castro's brother, Raul, one of his top aides in rebel army.

Urrutia arrived in Havana Jan. 5 to begin 18 months of provisional rule until general elections could be held. Both houses of Congress were disolved Jan. 6 and all provincial governors, mayors and aldermen removed.

Wide World
BATISTA URRUTIA

Supporters of Castro took over Cuban diplomatic posts abroad Jan. 2. American recognition of the Provisional Govt. came Jan. 7 following its recognition by Britain, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Nicaragua & the United Arab Republic. Urrutia declared that his regime would not assume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Fleeing from possible retribution by the new government, several planeloads of Batista's closest collaborators & officials and their families arrived in Key West & West Palm Beach, Fla. and New Orleans Jan. 1-2. Others fled by boat. Among the refugees were 4 of Batista's 8 children (2 others had arrived in New York before Batista was overthrown). The U.S. State Dept. estimated Jan. 2 that 500 Cubans fleeing the rebels had arrived in the U.S. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432G2; XVI, 404D3]

U.S. Latin Policy Change Urged. Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Johns Hopkins U. president & a brother of Pres. Eisenhower, urged the President in a report made public Jan. 3 to adopt Vice Pres. Nixon's suggestion of extending only "a formal handshake" to Latin American dictators while offering an "abraze" (embrace) to democratic leaders. This was one of several recommendations on improving U.S. relations with Latin America made by Dr. Eisenhower as a result of a trip he made in July 1958 with several U.S. government officials to 5 Central American countries & Panama. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 166G3, 167C2, F2]

Dr. Eisenhower conceded that "we were wrong" in decorating several Latin dictators but insisted "emphatically" that the U.S. should not halt its programs in Latin countries ruled by dictators. He said: "Non-recognition & non-cooperation would not help another nation achieve democracy. Most people want freedom. . . . By cooperating with them, even through dictators—by keeping open the lines of communication—one may hope" to help dictator-ruled people achieve "democratic institutions of their own design." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 262G2-D3]

SCIENCE

Soviet Rocket Passes Moon

New 'Planet' Circles Sun. The 1,472-kilogram (3,238-lb.) final stage of a multi-stage rocket, launched by

Soviet scientists at about 8 p.m. (Moscow time) Jan. 2, passed within about 7,500 km. (4,660 miles) of the moon at 5:57 a.m. Jan. 4 and then sped on into orbit around the sun Jan. 7 as the first man-made planet.

The projectile, fired in an easterly direction across the USSR, carried an instrument payload weighing 361.3 kg. (796½ lb.). Scientists said it must have attained a speed of at least 25,000 mph. shortly after launching for it to break free of the earth's gravitational pull. By the time it had traveled the 219,000 miles between the earth & the moon's vicinity, its speed (in relation to the earth) was down to 5,480 mph.

The rocket had been launched in the same direction as the earth's movement around the sun. Its velocity, therefore, was the total of the earth's speed & the speed (as varied by gravitational forces) imparted by its engines.

Soviet scientists announced the rocket's entry into orbit around the sun Jan. 7 after it had gone more than 621,000 miles from the earth and nearly 9 million miles from its launching point in the cosmos. The earth had traveled only about 8,370,000 miles in the same time.

The artificial planet was expected to hit a peak speed of 72,000 mph. Jan. 14, when it would have reached its orbit's perihelion (closest distance —about 91½ million miles—from the sun). Then it would slow down to its minimum speed of about 62,500 mph. in September, when it would be at the apehelion (furthest distance—about 122½million miles—from the sun).

The rocket was expected to take 15 months to circle the sun in an orbit between that of the earth's & Mars'. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 399B1, 330G2]

Congratulations. Congratulatory statements were issued by world leaders & scientists, including U.S. Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 3 & British Prime Min. Macmillan Jan. 4. The White House statement called the achievement "a great step forward in man's advance into the infinite reaches of outer space." Macmillan, in a message to Soviet Premier Khrushchev, said he was sure it would "make an important contribution to man's scientific knowledge."

The Soviet triumph was viewed by Democratic leaders as evidence that the U.S. must work harder on space research & rocketry. This attitude was expressed Jan. 3 by House Democratic leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) chairman of the House Committee on Astronautics & Space Exploration, and by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical & Space Sciences.

T-3 Used. The Soviet projectile was shot toward the moon via Russia's 110-foot T-3 intercontinental ballistic missile plus an extra stage, Newsweek magazine reported in its Jan. 12 issue. (The T-3 was used to launch Russia's sputniks.) Newsweek said that 2 booster engines provided 580,000 lb. of thrust and that the vehicle was steered by ground radio. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 397B2]

Scientific Objectives. Russian announcements revealed that the lunar rocket carried instruments to measure the moon's magnetic field, cosmic rays outside the earth's magnetic field, light rays among the cosmic rays, the moon's radioactivity and gas & meteoric particles in space.

The Russians said the rocket was transmitting its findings via 3 radio transmitters. One transmitter operated variably on 2 frequencies, 19.997 & 19.995 megahertz*, the 2d at 19.993 megahertz and the 3d at 183.6 megahertz. The radios stopped transmitting Jan. 5 after the rocket had drawn about 375,000 miles ahead of the earth.

(The U.S. Defense Department suggested Jan. 2 that the rocket apparently also broadcast on a frequency not announced. Signals at 70-2 megacycles had been picked up by a Hawaiian tracking station before the Russians had announced the rocket's launching. RCA detected a signal at that frequency later. The N.Y. Times reported Jan. 4 that one of Russia's early sputniks also had broadcast on an unannounced frequency.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 399C2]

Moscow radio reported Jan. 4 that the rocket's surface temperature ranged from 10° to 15° C. (50°-59° F.), its interior temperature from 10° to 20° C. (50°-68° F.)

A sodium cloud was released by the rocket at 3:57 a.m. (Moscow time) Jan. 3 and was observed & photographed by scientists in Alma Ata.

Reds Deny Failures. Reports of Russian failures in previous attempts to send a rocket to the moon were denied in Moscow Jan. 6 at a press conference at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Prof. Anatoli A. Blagonravov, member of the academy's presidium & chairman of its Technical Sciences Department, insisted that "this was our first attempt to launch a new interplanetary rocket" and that there had been no unsuccessful "practice" shots. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 330G2]

Blagonravov said Soviet rocketeers had not tried to hit the moon or to achieve an orbit around it but had accomplished exactly what they had set out to do—to send a rocket close to but past the moon. (U.S. rocketeers agreed that this probably was true since there was no indication that the projectile carried retrorockets, considered essential for slowing up and correcting the course of a rocket designed to hit or go into orbit around the moon.)

Blagonravov denied that the USSR had tried yet to send a manned rocket into space. "We shall undertake it only when we are fully convinced of the possibility of bringing the man back to earth," he said. (Prof. V. Dobronravov, Soviet nuclear physicist, said in a Moscow broadcast Jan. 7 that the rocket could have included "accommodations" for a man "if we had wished.")

Dedication. The Soviet announcements said the moon rocket had been dedicated to the 21st Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, scheduled to open in Moscow Jan. 21. The rocket bore the label "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, January 1959" and carried a Soviet flag.

*A measurement similar to megacycle

Lunik, Mechta or No. 10?

As the Soviet rocket sped toward the moon, Russians began referring to it as "Lunik," for "lunu," Russian word for moon. After it passed the moon Jan. 4, a new name was considered necessary, and Prof. Alexander Kazantsev, a prominent Soviet scientist, suggested "Mechta" (Russian for dream) in the Jan. 5 issue of Pravda. No official name for the rocket was announced, however. Russian officials originally called it the "cosmic rocket," later "Planet No. 10."

U.S. Knew in Advance. The U.S. Defense Department disclosed Jan. 2 that it knew of the Russian attempt in advance, but it refused to tell how it had learned of it. Newsweek said in its Jan. 12 issue that America's 5 key tracking stations had been alerted by Washington "earlier in the week" to expect "a Russian space shoot."

Russian Predictions. Moscow radio had predicted in a French-language broadcast Jan. 1 that the USSR would "send an interplanetary rocket around the moon in 1959" and conduct the "first trials" of "atomic engines for civil aviation" the same year. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 397D-F2]

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U.S. Program. Dr. T. Keith Glennan, head of the U.S.' National Aeronautics & Space Administration, said in a discussion on CBS-TV's "Where We Stand" program Jan. 4 that the U.S. had no long-range space program and that the NASA's first job was to develop one. He said it would include military & civilian projects. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 426C3, 392G2, G3]

The U.S. House Committee on Astronautics & Space Exploration urged Jan. 2 that the U.S. launch 2 lunar probes in addition to the 5 (3 by the Air Force & 2 by the Army) already scheduled. It said the AF already had equipment for 2 additional shots at Cape Canaveral, Fla. The resolution was adopted less than one hour before the USSR announced that it had launched a rocket toward the moon.

Prof. Anatoli A. Blagonravov, technical science chief of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, suggested in Komsomolskaya Pravda Jan. 4 that the U.S. "approach to the problem of interplanetary flight" was "erroneous." He said a Soviet "cosmic experiment is first & foremost a scientific experiment" whereas in the U.S. "there is a chase after the sensational, and the foreground is occupied by aims having nothing in common with science. . . . [U.S.] rocket research chiefs . . . have only one thing in view—to regain their lost prestige, to convince the world of their imaginary technical superiority and to divert public

opinion from the incontestable achievements of Soviet science & technology."

Prof. Hermann Oberth, rocket pioneer who had worked on U.S. Army projects for nearly 3 years, said in Feucht, West Germany Jan. 3 that U.S. "rocketry is good enough, our philosophy is not," that U.S. rocketeers put "too much emphasis on complicated gadgets" & not enough on developing powerful rocket engines, as the Russians had done. He said Jan. 4 that he thought the Russians were no more than 2-3 months ahead of the Americans and that their advantage lay only in power. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 365D3]

Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle became board chairman Jan. 1 of Space Technology Laboratories, Ramo-Woolridge Corp. subsidiary, which became a separate company. Doolittle continued as a director but retired as a vice president of Shell Oil Co. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 291A2; XVII, 396A3, 380A-C2]

OBITUARIES

Seymour Berkson, 53, pblshr. N.Y. Journal Amer., vice pres. & gen. mgr. INS 1945-55; Jan. 4 in San Francisco of heart attack.

Giovanni Braschi, 67, anti-Fascist Italian Senator, ex-Min. of Posts & Telecommunications; Jan. 5 in Faenza, Italy of stroke.

Octavus Roy Cohen, 67, author of Negro dialect magazine stories in 1920s & '30s, novelist, playwright & scenarist; Jan. 6 in Los Angeles of stroke.

Dr. John B. Cummins, 100, believed to be the U.S.' oldest practicing physician; Dec. 31, 1958 in Ft. Worth, Tex.

Alfred Dunhill, 86, London tobacconist; Jan. 2 in Worthing, Eng.

Kamini Kumar Dutta, Pakistani Law Min. who helped to draft first Pakistani Constitution; Jan. 4 in Comilla, East Pakistan.

Davis Elkins, 82, U.S. Sen. (R., W. Va.) 1918-25, manager of family coal & timber holdings; Jan. 5 in Richmond, Va.

Judge Philip J. Finnegan, 72, of U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago since 1949; Jan. 4 in New Rochelle, N. Y. while on a visit.

Edwin Muir, 70, Scottish poet, novelist & critic, translator of Franz Kafka's novels & short stories; Jan. 3 in Cambridge, Eng.

Charles S. Redding, 75, bd. chrmn. since 1955 of Leeds & Northrup (mfrs. of electrical measuring instruments), ex-pres. Franklin Inst.; Jan. 2 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Edward Adam Strecker, 72, U. of Pa. psychiatrist, authority on children's behavior disorders; Jan. 2 in Philadelphia.

Dr. William Warren Sweet, 77, ex-head Perkins School of Theology at SMU, prof. of Amer. Christianity at U. of Chicago 1925-46; Jan. 3 in Dallas.

Dr. Valentina Pavlovna Guercken Wasson, 57, Russian-born pediatrician, authority on mushroom lore, co-author with husband R. Gordon Wasson of "Mushrooms, Russia & History"; Dec. 31, 1958 in New York of cancer.

Robert M. Werblow, 64, pres. Polygraphic Co. of Amer. (lithographers), chrmn. Vermont Bank & Trust Co.; Jan. 5 in New York.

Dr. Percy H. Williams, 83, gynecological dept. head Lenox Hill Hospital (NYC) 1927-45, member of Herbert Hoover's Belgian War Relief staff in 1914; Dec. 31, 1958 in New York.

Dr. Frances M. Wilson, 49, dir. of child guidance for NYC Bd. of Eductn. since 1948; Jan. 6 in Brooklyn.

SPORTS

Winners

Chess. Bobby Fischer, 15, of Brooklyn retained the U.S. championship by winning the national tournament in New York ending Jan. 4. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 304B2]

FOOTBALL BOWL GAMES JAN. 1

Rose Bowl (Pasadena, Calif.)—Iowa 38, California 12; **Sugar Bowl** (New Orleans)—LSU 7, Clemson 0; **Orange Bowl** (Miami)—Oklahoma 21, Syracuse 6; **Cotton Bowl** (Dallas)—Air Force Academy 0, TCU 0; **Prairie View Bowl** (Houston, Tex.)—Prairie View A&M of Houston (Negro intercollegiate champions) 34, Langston (Okla.) U. 8.

Senior Bowl all-star game Jan. 3 (Mobile, Ala.)—South 21, North 12; **Hula Bowl** Jan. 4 (Honolulu)—Pro All-Stars 47, College All-Stars 27. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436G1-A2]

Golf. Ken Venturi, 27, of Daly City, Calif. won the $35,000 Los Angeles open Jan. 5, for $5,300. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 412C2, 343F3]

Horse Racing. C. W. Smith's Hillsdale, Tom Barrow up, won the $56,400 San Carlos Handicap at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Jan. 3, for $33,300. (Travis M. Kerr's Round Table, 2d by a neck, earned $10,000 to raise his all-time money winning record to $1,346,364.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436F2]

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Professional tennis contracts to tour with Jack Kramer's troupe were signed by Australian amateur stars Mal Anderson, 23, in Brisbane Jan. 1 and Ashley Cooper, 22, in Sydney Jan. 5. (Cooper was married in Brisbane Jan. 2 to Helen Wood, winner of the 1957 Miss Australia beauty title.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 436C1, 388C3]

Southern California (USC) was placed on probation for 2 years by the Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. Council Jan. 7 for offering improper inducements to 2 unidentified athletes to enroll at USC. The probation barred USC from Rose Bowl football and defense of its NCAA track, baseball & tennis championships. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 436E2, 200B2]

Maj. Gen. Melvin L. Krulewitch (R.), 63, USMC reservist, reputedly one of 3 living veterans of the Belleau Wood (World War I) & Iwo Jima (World War 11) battles and the Korean War, was named Jan. 6 by N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R.) to replace Julius Helfand (D.) as N.Y. State Athletic Comm. chairman. [See Vol. XVI, p. 72D2]

MISCELLANOUS

Traffic fatalities in the U.S. during New Year's weekend (6 p.m. Dec. 31—midnight Jan. 4) totaled 377, the Natl. Safety Council reported Jan. 6. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 8G2]

Small World, a balloon that took off Dec. 12, 1958 with 4 Britons from Tenerife, Canary Islands, was jettisoned after less than 3 days of flight, and the 4 occupants landed in Bridgeton, Barbados Jan. 5 after having floated the last 1,200 miles across the Atlantic in the balloon's 15½-by-7½-ft. gondola. The balloon was cut loose at sea after flying 1,800 miles. Those aboard—Arnold Eiloart, 51, his son, Timothy, 21, Colin Mudie, 32, the gondola's designer, & Mudie's wife, Rosemary, 30—had retraced the trade-wind route taken by Columbus to Trinidad in 1498.

Marie Torre, 34, N.Y. Herald Tribune TV columnist, began a 10-day sentence Jan. 5 in Hudson County, Jersey City jail for contempt of court in refusing to disclose the source of information she had used in a column. She had been ordered to make the disclosure in a libel & breach-of-contract suit filed by Judy Garland against CBS. Miss Torre (Mrs. Hal Friedman) had invoked the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of the press. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 404B3]

Births in the U.S. totaled 4,248,000 in 1958 (1% less than the 4,301,000 in 1957), the U.S. Public Health service reported Jan. 1. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436F3]

Gen. George C. Marshall was 78 Dec. 31, 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 314D2]

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

	Dec. 1958	Dec. 1957	July-Dec. 1958	July-Dec. 1957
Net deposits	$6,842,703,581	$6,621,661,649	$34,775,662,060	$35,329,164,204
Indiv. income taxes:				
Withheld	2,347,353,603	2,307,264,984	13,771,534,690	13,865,172,433
Other	831,533,107	335,532,479	2,833,658,755	2,950,717,665
Corp. income taxes	2,415,798,379	2,247,786,950	6,142,663,912	6,347,244,631
Excise taxes	879,365,191	869,681,556	5,380,497,820	5,606,959,936
Estate & gift taxes	108,308,189	99,368,720	591,514,708	649,812,670
Customs	76,505,683	65,681,600	441,387,180	403,738,248
Net withdrawals	8,439,312,446	7,202,749,674	47,061,231,412	41,828,568,106
Military	3,420,923,453	3,245,867,705	20,436,041,436	19,773,150,640
Foreign aid	326,252,167	319,740,674	1,792,185,897	2,018,274,661
Veterans	484,379,523	492,213,602	2,530,463,543	2,482,583,874
Int. on pub. debt	682,074,863	738,603,893	2,561,254,160	2,882,627,915
Increase in debt	.....	150,934,536	6,579,205,838	4,370,612,394
Decrease in debt	137,504,184	.....	.....	.....

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations $283,031,201,133 (including $282,922,423,583 gross public debt, of which $282,606,973,414 was subject to statutory limitation); year ago $275,002,145,515 including $274,897,784,290 gross public debt, of which $274,563,638,253 was subject to limitation). Gold reserve $20,534,104,913; last year $22,780,675,342.
Treasury balance $4,961,203,627.87; year ago $4,606,162,223.93.